



September 1, 2004

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW 12th Street Lobby, TW-A325 Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Ex Parte Presentation ET Docket No. 00-258

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On Tuesday, August 31, 2004, David Munson of Sprint Corporation ("Sprint") and Cecily Cohen of Nokia met with Ron Chase, Shameeka Hunt, Ira Keltz, Ahmed Lahjouji, Salomon Satche and Priya Shrinivasan of the Office of Engineering and Technology ("OET") to discuss "overload" interference tests recently performed by Nokia with respect to a mobile wireless service operating in the spectrum located at 1915-1920 MHz and 1995-2000 MHz (the "H Block"), as outlined in the attached presentation. Also participating via conference call-in were Luisa Lancetti, Paul McCarthy and Harry Perlow of Sprint, Meetul Parikh, Greg Sutton and Eric Kestenbeck of Nokia, Bruce Franca of OET, and Peter Corea, Jay Jackson, Marty Liebman and Blaize Scinto of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau. Copies of the attached presentation were provided to participants in the meeting. OET personnel requested certain additional information concerning the Nokia testing, which will be filed in the record in this docket as soon as it can be obtained.

As depicted in the attached presentation, Nokia performed tests on seven Personal Communications Services ("PCS") handset models in use today to confirm the susceptibility of such devices to "overload" interference caused by the inability of the PCS handsets' receive filters to sufficiently attenuate in-band H block emissions. Nokia also examined temperature response characteristics of various duplexers. Among other things, the test results demonstrate that:

- Direct Conversion Handsets employing SAW filters, which are widely deployed, with millions of handsets in the marketplace, employing SAW filters would experience significant "overload" interference from H Block transmissions.
- When performing the same tests using C and G Block signals as the interfering sources, no "overload" interference was created.
- Attenuation and frequency variations are dramatic over the normal operating range of a duplexer in the handset as the duplexer gets hotter, the performance degrades significantly.

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- Higher operating temperatures result in less attenuation across the entire H Block.
- Although the Nokia tests were limited to the last H Block transmit channel and its
 impact upon the first A Block receive channel, the response in duplexer
 performance to temperature shifts suggests that "overload" interference problem
 can be attributed to all H Block channels not just the channel closest to the PCS
 A Block.
- Additional testing is required to confirm the scope of this problem, and Sprint and Nokia expressed willingness to work with the FCC on further testing and technical analyses concerning H Block interference issues.

In sum, the test results confirm that if the H Block is allocated for mobile services, significant power limitations (likely throughout the H Block transmit band) must be imposed along with the out-of-band emissions criteria set forth in PCS industry standard, TIA 98-F, to avoid adverse impacts to PCS consumers.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's Rules, this letter is being electronically filed with your office. If you have any questions concerning this submission, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

/s/ Luisa L. Lancetti

Luisa L. Lancetti Vice President, Wireless Regulatory Affairs

Attachment

cc:

Bryan Tramont Mary Woyteck Cheryl Wilkerson Nese Guendelsberger Jennifer Manner Peter Corea Paul Margie Peter Trachtenberg Sam Feder Shameeka Hunt Barry Ohlson Ira Keltz John Muleta Ron Chase Ed Thomas Jay Jackson Bruce Franca Salomon Satche Priya Shrinivasan Ahmed Lahjouji Blaise Scinto Uzoma Onyeije

Blaise Scinto Uzoma Onyeije
Brian Carter Jim Schlichting
Gary Thayer Jamison Prime
Geraldine Matise Tom Derenge

Martin Liebman